

branches above, barely 5 or 6 inches high, glabrous, or nearly so, all except the floral leaves opposite: spikes dense, 1 or 2 inches long: flowers very small, white, with yellow centre: calyx segments closed over the immature fruit: nutlets light gray and, under a lens, vitreous-shining, long-ovate, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  line long, rough with numerous close transverse rugosities; insertion supra-basal, the scar linear with dilated base and about one-third the length of the nutlet.

Abundant in boggy places about the warm sulphur springs at Calistoga, California; collected by the writer, April 20, 1892. Species as definitely marked in character as it is peculiar in aspect. Perhaps quite local.

**CRYPTANTHE KELSEYANA.** Annual, stoutish, rather low, the racemose branches widely spreading; the whole plant very hispid: racemes rather dense, biserial: calyx about 3 lines long, very hispid: nutlets 4, of which three are gray, narrowly ovate-acuminate, a line long, and sparsely tuberculate, the fourth much smaller, (abortive?) reddish-brown, smooth, and persistent; scar of the subulate above a small rounded merely supra-basal areola.

Collected by the author, at Elliston, Montana, 6 Aug., 1889, and dedicated to his esteemed friend, Rev. F. D. Kelsey, the resident botanist of that region. The species is nearest *C. Pattersonii*, which has four equal and consimilar smooth nutlets.

**CRYPTANTHE BARTOLOMÆI.** Aspect, pubescence and inflorescence of *C. Utahensis*, but the minute ( $\frac{1}{2}$  line long) ovate-lanceolate nutlets (4 and consimilar) perfectly smooth and lucid, and without margin; the ventral groove shortly bifurcate at the base, but closed throughout.

Bay of San Bartolomé, Lower California, Lieut. Pond, 1889. A connecting link between the *oxygona* and *leiocarpa* groups in the genus.

**COLLINSIA ARVENSIS.** Erect, simple or with several nearly erect branches from the base, 10 to 18 inches high, glabrous